

FEBRUARY







is not only the chief source of her prosperity, but the very basis of her social order and State policy. It is today the master-spirit of the Southern States, and had, on the secession of Alabama of Mississippi, of Florida, or of South Carolina, served most of the bonds of the Union. It denied us Christian communion, because it could not endure what it styles the moral leprosy of slaveholding; it refused us admission to equanimity, or even to pass through the North, with our property; it claimed freedom for the slave if brought by his master into a Northern State; it violated the Constitution and treaties and laws of Congress, because designed to protect that property; it refused us any share of hands acquired mainly by diplomacy and blood and treasure; it refused our property any shelter or security beneath the flag of a common Government; it robbed us of our property, and refused to restore it; it refused to deliver criminals against our laws, who fled to the North with our property and blood upon their hands; it refused us by solemn legislative acts, with ignominious punishment if we pursued our property and the thief into a Northern State; it intruded Southern men seeking the recovery of their property on Northern soil; it invaded the borders of Southern States, poisoned their wells, burnt their dwellings, and murdered their people; it denounced us by deliberate resolves of popular meetings, of party conventions, and of religion and of legislative rights of humanity; it had exerted all the moral and assemblies, as habitual violators of the laws of God and the physical agencies that human ingenuity can devise or contrive, to make us an object of hatred and in our eyes, and to make us a by-word of abuse and of scorn throughout the civilized world, yet we bore all this for many years, and might have borne it for many more, under the repeated assurance and the too fondly cherished hope that these wrongs and injuries were committed by a minority party, and had not the sanction of the majority of the people, who would, in time, rebuke our enemies, and redress our grievances.

But the fallacy of these promises and folly of our hopes have been too clearly and unambiguously proved in the two last presidential elections to permit us to indulge longer in such pleasing delusions. The platform of the republican party of 1850 and 1860 we regard as a libel upon the character and a declaration of war against the lives and property of the Southern people. No bitter or more offensive calumny could be uttered against them, and expressed in denouncing their system of slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism." It not only reproaches us as unchristian and heathenish, but imputes a sin and a crime deserving universal scorn and universal enmity. No sentiment is more insulting or more hostile to our domestic tranquillity, or to our social order, or to our political existence, than is contained in the declaration that our negroes are entitled to liberty and equality with the white man. It is in spirit, as strong an incitement and invocation to servile insurrection, to murder, arson, and other crimes, as any to be found in abolition literature.

And to aggravate the insult, which is offered us in demanding equality with us for our slaves, the same platform denies us equality with Northern white men or free negroes, and brands us as an inferior race, by pledging the republican party to resist our entrance into the Territories with our slaves, or the extension of slavery, and to exclude our leaders truly assert, must and will effect its extermination. To crown the climax of insult to our feelings and menace of our rights, this party nominated to the Presidency a man who not only endorses the platform, but promises, in his zealous support of its principles, to disregard the judgments of our courts, the obligations of our Constitution, and the requirements of his official oath, by approving any bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States.

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Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. President, I am sorry to add that having had an opportunity of knowing before-hand the sentiments which my colleague has expressed, and believing that

they fairly represent the feelings, opinions and purposes of our constituents, I cannot but believe that the reasons and causes of their late action, he was fully warranted in saying he had my full concurrence in the views which he has just submitted. I, therefore, deem it unnecessary, if not improper, to abuse the privilege which the courtesy of the Senate affords me by further remarks. I feel that I am bound by the rights and privileges of a member of this body. I acknowledge no loyalty to any other power than that of my sovereign State; and shall return to her with the purpose to sustain her action and to share her fortunes, for weal or woe.

Mr. DAVIS. I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under these circumstances, of course my functions are terminated here. It has seemed to me proper, however, that I should appear in the Senate to announce that fact to my associates, and I will say but very little more. The occasion does not invite me to go into argument, and my physical condition would not permit me to do so if I were otherwise, and yet it seems to become me to say something on the part of the State I here represent on an occasion so solemn as this.

It is known to senators who have served with me here, that I have for many years advocated as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the Union. Therefore, if I had not believed that was justifiable cause, if I had thought that Mississippi was acting without sufficient provocation, or without an existing necessity, I should still, under my theory of the Government, because of my allegiance to the State of which I am a citizen, have been bound by her action. I, however, may be permitted to say that I do think she has justified cause, and I approve of her act. I conferred with her people before that act was taken, counselled them then that if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when the convention met, they should take the action which they have now adopted.

I hope none who hear me will confuse this expression of mine with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the Union, and to disregard its constitutional obligations by the nullification of the law. Such is not my theory. Nullification and secession could be uttered against them, and expressed in denouncing their system of slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism." It not only reproaches us as unchristian and heathenish, but imputes a sin and a crime deserving universal scorn and universal enmity. No sentiment is more insulting or more hostile to our domestic tranquillity, or to our social order, or to our political existence, than is contained in the declaration that our negroes are entitled to liberty and equality with the white man. It is in spirit, as strong an incitement and invocation to servile insurrection, to murder, arson, and other crimes, as any to be found in abolition literature.

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I referred to that time and that occasion as containing the opinion which I then entertained, and on which my present conduct is based. I then said, if Massachusetts, following her through a staid line of conduct, chooses, to take the last step which separates her from the Union, it is her right to go, and I will neither vote a dollar nor one man to coerce her back, but will say to her, God and her conscience be the witnesses of the associations which once existed between her and the other States.

It has been a conviction of pressing necessity—it has been a belief that we were to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us, which has brought Mississippi into her present decision. She has heard proclaimed the theory that all men are equal, and this made the basis of an attack upon her social institutions; and the sacred Declaration of Independence has been invoked to maintain the position of the equality of the races. That Declaration of Independence is to be construed by the circumstances and purposes for which it was made. The communities declaring their independence: the people of these communities were asserting that no man was born, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, "booted and spurred, to ride over the rest of mankind; that men were created equal—meaning the equal of the political community; that there was no divine right to rule; that no man inherited the right to govern; that there were no classes by which power and place descended to families; but that all statesmen were equally within the grasp of each member of the holy polity. These were the principles which they announced; these were the principles which they maintained; these were the principles which they declared; these were the ends to which their enunciation was directed. They have no reference to the slave, who has happened to be among the items of arrangement made against George the III was that he endeavored to do just what the North has been doing. I, however, may be permitted to say that I do think she has justified cause, and I approve of her act. I conferred with her people before that act was taken, counselled them then that if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when the convention met, they should take the action which they have now adopted.

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**Jacksonville Republican.**  
**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**  
**February 7, 1861.**

We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce C. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN KIKLAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

**Shall we have War?**

This is a question frequently asked of late, but is more easily asked than satisfactorily answered. In consequence of the changeable policy of the administration, and the many false and contradictory dispatches, it has been exceedingly hard, if not impossible, to form any settled opinion on the subject. It appears pretty certain now, however, that no act of hostility will be committed by Mr. Buchanan during the short remainder of his term; he having wisely determined not to inaugurate a civil war, with all its untold and inconceivable horrors and calamities for the especial accommodation of the Black Republican party, whose sectional, agitational, and aggressive policy alone, has brought the country to its present condition.

In reviewing the train of startling events which have followed in the wake of the seceded States, we are reminded of the book of Revelations, and the voice that said "come and see" at the opening of its successive seals of sublime mysteries. The fabric of Government is dismantled, and its rafters are falling in. As it respects the future, our vision is clouded; nevertheless, as an interchange of thought is looked for, and is received pleasantly even by those who differ from us, we announce, at this writing, that in our opinion there will be no war, none at least under Buchanan's administration. Our reasons, briefly stated, are as follows: Six Southern States have already declared their independence of the Federal Government, and there exists a fair prospect that the balance of them will likewise secede, which will make in all fifteen States. The probability of coercion is openly admitted by Seward, Greeley, Bennett and Douglas, whose opinions may be taken as a fair index of the Northern mind. Even Lincoln himself advises measures of pacification; and no one of great prominence, save Scott and his abettors, have the audacity still to contend for war.

Again: The people of the conservative sections of the North are holding indignation meetings, and in some instances they not only have passed resolutions condemnatory of coercion, but are arming themselves to fight for the Constitution and the South. These denunciations in Congress, such as Hale, Lovejoy and others, have played out their game of bluster and gasconade, and will go home to meet the frowns of their starving constituents. The truth is, the people have been deceived, and the consequences have opened their eyes to the fallacy of abolitionism, and the impolicy of Lincoln's election. We do not believe, if it were to do over again, that they would vote for Abolition. They are anxious, no doubt, for the freedom of the negro—who is fat and sassy; but they would hardly barter away their bread and butter to effect a "consummation so devoutly wished for." It was never the policy of any considerable number of the leading men of that party to fight for the emancipation of the "black white man," but rather to restrict slavery to its present limits, and thus leave it to die out of its own accord. The apparent vacillations of the President are to be excused on the score of his great solicitude for the Union, and his insane but honest hope for compromise. This, now, is all over, and the Government is actually dissolved. There will be an attempt to reorganize its broken materials, North as well as South. If coercion is attempted, it will be by the action of a new Congress, fresh from the people.

No sensible man can believe that the masses at the North—who are literally crying for bread—will inaugurate the horrors of the French Revolution under the pretence of bettering the condition of the negro. Besides, every one who is not cursed with the want of common sense, knows that force will not keep freemen together, and that nations will but widen the breach between the belligerent States. The North, even if it were a unit upon this terrible question, is not able to carry on a war of extermination, for it would last probably, not less than thirty years, and would cost the impoverished North the sum of one billion of dollars per annum. The whole matter, in a nut shell, is just this: A Congress of Delegates from the border States will meet the Northern preachers in Washington; and after protracted deliberation, and much display of rhetorical patriotism, they may fix up a spider net in the shape of a compromise; and then the refractory States will be invited to walk into this "parlor" their reply may

be well apprehended, and the end of the matter will be, that the great Ship of State, freighted with untold intellects, will weigh anchor, with the flying colors of ten or fifteen States nailed at her mast head, and then the curtain of this splendid drama will fall, leaving us at peace under our own vine and fig tree, with the eyes of an admiring world upon us!

P. S. Since the above was put in type, a speech of war has been visible in the direction of Fort Pickens. We wait with solicitude for the next flash of light along the Telegraphic Wire! Meanwhile we will stand by our arms.

**The State Convention adjourned** on Tuesday the 29th ult., to meet again on the 4th of March next, unless sooner called together by the Governor or the President of the Convention. The important and pressing business was all dispatched before adjournment. The Ordinance of Secession was signed by some sixty odd of the members, including several of the most talented and influential co-operationists. The remainder, it is confidently anticipated, will sign it on the re-assembling of the Convention.

Our own County Members did good service throughout, and reflected great credit on the Banner County. Mr. Whatley introduced the resolution of resistance to black Republican rule, besides other measures having a most important bearing on the succeeding and final action of the Convention. Since his return, we have learned from him some very interesting particulars of some of the most thrilling and impressive scenes, which occurred during the session—among others, the great excitement that prevailed on the day of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession. On that day, while the convention was in secret session, with doors shut, an immense throng of excited people collected at the capitol, and the passage of the Ordinance being delayed longer than they anticipated, the doors were in danger of being broken down; this being reported by the Doorkeeper to the President, he ordered the summoning of a civil posse to disperse the crowd, but this was instantly voted down by the Convention. A temporary diversion of the crowd was then made to another portion of the capitol. At two o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, and the passage of the Ordinance announced, the excited crowd rushed in, and simultaneously a splendid flag, presented by the Ladies, was borne in and unfurled by one North and one South Alabama man, which being unexpected, increased the excitement and cheering to a pitch almost, if not altogether unprecedented. The President then appointed a reception speech, which duty he discharged in a strain of eloquence and pathos almost without a parallel.

**By Telegraph.**  
**IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.**  
St. Louis, January 25.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, dated Wednesday, says that the State Convention had elected seven delegates to Montgomery.

An ordinance had also been adopted to raise eight regiments, Jefferson Davis had been elected Major General of the State forces.

**SEIZURE OF MORE SOUTHERN ARMS.**  
New York, January 25.—The Abolition Police, yesterday, made an attempt to seize a large quantity of arms, ammunition, etc., which had been shipped on board the steamer Montgomery, but the Captain getting wind of their design, ordered his havers to be out, and steamed off hastily from the wharf, thus frustrating their design.

The arms seized from the schooner Caspian were destined for Savannah. They have been returned by the police. Those taken from the steamer Monticello are still detained by the Abolitionists.

**MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.**  
St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution, shall be valid to change or discontinue the policy of this State to the government of the United States, or any other State until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same." Mr. Bassett, of Missouri, made a strong speech in support of a joint session of the Legislature last night.

**Alabama State Convention.**

Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.  
On motion of Mr. Clemens, the ordinance reported by the Military Committee providing for the distribution of the arms and munitions at Fort Pickens, was taken up. It provides for the distribution at Mobile, Eufaula, Montgomery, Tusculum, Selma, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Huntsville, (opposite to the latter,) and at such other places as the Governor may select. Amended and adopted.

**ARRESTED AS A SPY.**—We learn from a letter from one of Captain O'Hara's Company, now at Pensacola, to his wife in this city, that the wife of Capt. Simpson, an Quartermaster at Fort Pickens, was arrested at Fort Barancas as a spy. She went to Fort Barancas without any ostensible business, and the reasonable supposition was that she had come here to take notes of the position of the fort, and report them to her husband. *Mobile Mercury.*

**Repeal of a Personal Liberty Bill.**  
Providence, R. I., Jan. 22.—In the State Senate to-day, the bill for the repeal of the personal liberty bill was adopted by a vote of 21 yeas to 9 nays. In the House, the subject was warmly discussed, and the further consideration postponed until Thursday.

**New York News.**  
New York, Jan. 25.—The police yesterday attempted to retain a lot of arms, etc., on board the steamer Montgomery, but the captain ordered the havers to be out and left the wharf, thus frustrating their design. The arms seized on the schooner Caspian were destined for Savannah, and have been returned, but those that were taken from the steamer Monticello are still in the Arsenal.

**Boston News.**  
Boston, Jan. 25th.—The anti-slavery meeting last night got into a row among themselves, and was dispersed by the Mayor. The pomposity made a demonstration against Phillips, but it was suppressed. The Mayor forbade the re-assembling of the convention.

**The Destination of the Brooklyn.**  
Washington, Jan. 25th.—The steam ship of war Brooklyn which sailed from Norfolk yesterday with two companies of United States troops, is destined for the relief of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, Florida.

**Later from Europe.**

**Cotton Advanced 1-8 a 1-4.**  
Savoy, Nov. Jan. 23.—The Steamship Etna, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., arrived here today.

**Commercial News.**  
Liverpool, Jan. 24th.—The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 40,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 20,000 bales. The steamer's news caused an advance of 1-8 of a penny in its circular, says the advance was 1-4.

**Congressional.**  
Washington, Jan. 25.—In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Everett, from Georgia, withdrew a resolution.

The President endorsed to the Senate propositions from Virginia, and urged Congress to carry out their recommendation.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson defended the rights of secession. Mr. Pryor made an eloquent speech in behalf of the South.

From the Nashville Union, 22d.  
**Great Excitement in Huntingdon—Alarming Discoveries!**  
A man by the name of Hoffman has been sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years under a conviction of horse-stealing by the Circuit Court of Carroll county, and the Huntingdon Patriot says he subsequently indicated his willingness to make a confession, in order to gain a new trial, and was taken before Judge Fitzgerald, in open court, when he stood up before the judge and a large audience, and acknowledged that he was one of a band of horse thieves, gamblers, robbers and counterfeiters, who had taken over a large portion of the United States, and gave the names of six citizens of Carroll county, four of Benton, and some in most of the counties of west Tennessee, as members of the gang. It seems, he says, that they have a kind of "head-quarters" at Memphis; that they have a kind of "hide-out" in a cave four miles east of Thompson's Ferry, on the Red-bank Lake, in Obion county, Tennessee, that his "clan" first robbed and afterwards burned Luther's store, in Boggs Vista, in Carroll county, some ten years ago, and named the man engaged in the work, all of whom lived in Carroll county; he further says that it was his "clan" that murdered Mr. and Mrs. John Branch Thompson, at Jackson, Tennessee, some two years ago.—The Patriot suppresses the names disclosed by Hoffman as belonging to the "clan."

**WASHINGTON AFFAIRS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE CRISIS.**  
Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Lincoln has written private letters here, urging conciliation and compromise. He indicates that the border State resolutions afford a reasonable basis of adjustment.

Immediately after the Electoral vote is counted by Congress, he will announce his views fully on the crisis.  
The friends of the Union are greatly encouraged by the response to Virginia's propositions.  
The State today Mr. Douglas introduced amendments to the fugitive slave law, which, it is considered, will thoroughly and effectually obliterate all objections of the seceders.  
Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of U. S. revenue cutters, if their vessels are attacked, to make the best possible defense but if overpowered, they must run, their vessels ashore and blow them up.

He has also applied to the Governor of Louisiana in behalf of the patients, asking him to revoke the act of sending the Government Hospital at New Orleans, and denouncing the act as barbarous and disgraceful.

**THE ABSTRACTED STOCK.**  
Washington, D. C., January 26.—John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War Mr. Russell, of New York and Giddard Bailey, late a Clerk in the Department of the Interior, have been presented by the Grand Jury for participation in the abstraction of the stocks belonging to the Italian Trust Fund.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
Washington, January 26.—I am reliably informed that the steamer Brooklyn has been ordered to Pensacola, if all hopes of peace are annihilated. The rumor that Gov. Pickens has been between General Scott and Commodore Stewart. It has created great feeling here. She is not bound for Charleston.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**  
Washington, January 27.—It is understood that Mr. Tyler charges the President with having failed in sending the Brooklyn South with troops, on the very same day that he had an interview with him, and pledged himself to preserve the peace and the status quo. He thinks that this movement will terminate the object of his mission. He will leave to-morrow for Richmond.

The Kentucky Legislature will appoint Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February next.  
The rumor that Gov. Pickens has refused to send the women to be removed from Fort Sumter, has been promptly contradicted by Col. Hayne.

The large vote for Secession in Louisiana has astonished the Republicans and Secessionists here.

Washington, January 28.—The sudden sailing of the corvette Brooklyn with troops for Pensacola, continues to be the prevailing topic of conversation. Everybody now is convinced that the Administration is striving to play a double game. A collision at Fort Pickens is hourly anticipated here.

Ex-President Tyler and Senator Crittenden held an interview this morning. Both are indignant at the act of the President in sending the Brooklyn South in violation of his solemn pledge to maintain the status quo.  
Mr. Tyler is anxiously awaiting dispatches from Judge Robertson. He will be detained at least a few days.  
Senator Douglas intends introducing an amendment to the Constitution, simply depriving Congress of all power on the subject of slavery. He thinks that the only chance of reconciliation is a number of Senators have signified their willingness to give their support to this measure.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade, to the number of a hundred, arrived here this morning.  
[From the Associated Press.]  
Washington, January 28.—About forty members of Congress have signed a paper, purporting that all members of Congress should resign, and the new Congress should meet on the 22d of February.

Ex-President Tyler returns home to-morrow. It is inferred—however kindly he is received by the Administration—the object of his mission was not entirely successful. All eyes are now turned towards Pensacola.

**Extracts from Washington correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.**  
Washington, January 28, 1861. In the House, Corwin uttered a quantity of unmeaning verbiage, making only one point of any consequence, and that was his individual belief that slaves were property. Milson followed Corwin with a mass of theatrical declamation. He also made one point. He denied that slaves were property; they were persons, and as such entitled to protection in the Territories precisely as a man's wife, or any other member of his household. I am told by those who know him, that Milson's vanity, though not obtrusively offensive, is so enormous in his heart, he thinks that, next to Milson, such an empty vessel as Clay were really great. The Milsons of the South have brought ruin to the country—not the Republicans.

The danger to a Southern man is not the danger to men. I find intelligent men in this city who believe the present troubles here and in Europe and Asia foreshadow the coming of Christ. One of these approached a politician to-day and said, "I believe that our national disasters would soon be quieted."

"By whom?" inquired the politician.  
"The Lord, I suppose," answered the politician.  
"Ah! indeed. But who is the Lord? Is he a Northern or a Southern man?"  
This is an actual fact. The politician really did not know that Deity was something very different from a man.

A French lady, who came to this country not more than six months ago, and is at present on a visit to this city, attracts attention by her ardent admiration of the South. She is devoted to the cause of secession. She was in the Senate gallery the day Seward made his great speech, and could not repress her feelings. She was weeping, and said, "Oh, how I wish to be a Southerner!" "He ought to be hung, first of all," exclaimed she, indignantly at his coercion views.

Report says that the Abolitionists contemplate cutting the levees and inundating Mississippi. This ought to be guarded against and will be.

A heavy deluge fell from the unfinished dome of the Capitol yesterday, round about demolishing a fine piece of statuary, the statue of Justice. Some say the dome will eventually crush the whole structure. I should not be sorry if it did. The building is an immense piece of national folly and extravagance. Sevex.

**[Special Dispatch to the Advertiser.]**  
**Latest from Washington.**  
**BROOKLYN ORDERED BACK!**  
Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.  
The President has ordered the Brooklyn to return to Pensacola. He has sent an order to Maj. Chase, to be delivered when the Brooklyn leaves, to be vigilant in avoiding a collision. This news is reliable.

**Another Advance in Cotton.**  
New York, Jan. 30.—The steamship Brooklyn has arrived at Port of Spain, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst. The sales of cotton for the week ended last night, were 17,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales. The steamer's news caused an advance of 1-8 of a penny in its circular, says the advance was 1-4.

**Special to the Charleston Courier.**  
**Latest from Washington.**  
**Surrender of Fort Sumter.**  
**Be Demanded!**  
**Greenwood Secretary of Interior.**

Washington, Jan. 30.—Mr. Lincoln's special messenger from South Carolina, Gov. Pickens, has been telegraphed to demand the effect of these dispatches, to demand of the Federal Government to form a surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of the Republic of South Carolina.

Mr. Greenwood has been Secretary of Interior.  
Charles Sumner, has been telegraphed to demand the effect of these dispatches, to demand of the Federal Government to form a surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of the Republic of South Carolina.







are adopted by the American  
United States, and the products  
of Europe are uniform in all  
simple, safe, sure, accessible, and  
in one hundred and thirty years  
of powder, and all shot and  
bullets "from all respects"  
superior, and the World trade  
ADDRESS, SECRETARY  
MATT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS  
MART FORD

**MRS. EVINS & BUR**  
firm associated themselves together  
to continue the  
**PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**  
J. H. 1852-2-2















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# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, February 21, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1361.

Vol. 25, No. 8.

Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by

J. F. GRANT.

Two Dollars per year, or 10 cents per copy.

A full notice of the wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Over one square counted as two.

Advertisements not marked, counted as one square.

Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$5 for each additional square.

Announcements of Candidates \$5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the date they are due.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next session of this Institution, under the charge of Mrs. MARGARET A. COBB, will commence on Monday of January next, (1861.)

Rates of Tuition.

FIRST CLASS. Primary Studies, embracing Primary Books in various branches, \$8 00

SECOND CLASS. General elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Sciences, 12 00

THIRD CLASS. Higher English branches and Mathematics, 16 00

FOURTH CLASS. Languages, 20 00

Drawing, Music and ornamental branches, Extra.

Pupils should be sent in to commence with the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. B. FORNEY, Secy.

Dec. 20, 1860.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Bacon,

Fish,

Rye,

and Flour.

Just received and for sale by

J. A. STEVENSON.

Sept. 6 '60—11.

Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cannot. Save cost.

J. N. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BRICK'S NEW BLOCK, SELMA, ALABAMA.

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 15th September next, the largest and most complete stock of FURNITURE ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—11.

DRS. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One of them may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala. They will also keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860—11.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,

AND

Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville

Ala., persons wishing to

purchase, would do well to examine

before purchasing elsewhere, for information

apply to J. F. GRANT, A. WOODS, or

J. C. GRANT.

June 26, '60.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale two tracts of land containing

FOURTEEN HUNDRED

ACRES, eight hundred of which is comprised

in the tract upon which he now resides, situated

in Chocomahe Valley, four miles south

of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in the state of cultivation; two hundred acres are in bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two-story frame dwelling house, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all most out houses, Cotton Gin, and Saw, together with a large young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the bottom land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

Also—Six hundred and eighty acres, known as the James A. Williams tract, situated about eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two-story frame dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all most out houses, and a large young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the bottom land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and easy terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to the undersigned, at his residence, in the town of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860—11.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being a freeholder, and desiring to sell his property to all those requiring it, offers for sale his property, to-wit: Orations, Addresses, Essays, Sentimental Speeches and replies; prepared by himself, and by some of the most distinguished Authors, Orators, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The undersigned is a freeholder, and desiring to sell his property to all those requiring it, offers for sale his property, to-wit: Orations, Addresses, Essays, Sentimental Speeches and replies; prepared by himself, and by some of the most distinguished Authors, Orators, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The undersigned is a freeholder, and desiring to sell his property to all those requiring it, offers for sale his property, to-wit: Orations, Addresses, Essays, Sentimental Speeches and replies; prepared by himself, and by some of the most distinguished Authors, Orators, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence.

FISLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

Jan. 31, 1861.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala. in favor of E. S. Simmons vs. J. B. Nelson, I will sell the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861, one Wagon and one Saddle, valued at \$100, to satisfy said writ.

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Jan. 31, 1861.

LUMBER.

WILL be furnished at the Steam

1000 feet for all sawmills, except

timber, and pieces over 20 feet long & 15

inches wide, or else cut into lumber, which will

be sold at \$1.25 per hundred feet, all other

at \$1.50 per hundred feet. All lots due

as soon as sawed.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange

or lumber at fair prices.

Jan. 8th, 1861. S. P. HUDSON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared

at all times to furnish the public with

VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following

rates:

Horse per day, \$1 25

Buggy, 1 00

Horse and buggy per day, 2 25

Horse and buggy, 5 00

Horse or buggy, half day, 75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be

settled for by person hiring them.

Transient persons can leave their horses well

taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies

must not forget to pay, occasionally, as

corn is high and a cash article. If the fall

25 per cent will be paid.

Feb. 22, 1860—11.

Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the

country, it becomes necessary for me to

close up my business in Jacksonville. All

persons indebted to me by note or account,

are therefore, hereby notified to come forward

and make payment. The notes and accounts

as far as will be paid in the first part of

January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

J. H. STONE,

Wholesale & Retail Groceries,

WATER STREET,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Dec. 27, 1860—11.

SELLING OUT

At Cost

FOR CASH.

THE undersigned having determined to

change his place of business, now in

forms the public in general, that he will sell

his present stock of

GOODS

At Cost For Cash.

My stock is new and full assorted,

comprising Dry Goods, Clothing,

Books & Shoes, Hats, and a great

many articles too tedious to mention.

All persons wishing to purchase, at great

bargains, would do well to avail themselves

of the opportunity immediately.

N. B. Those indebted for past purchases

would remember a favor by calling in soon and

settling their accounts.

Remember, all accounts must be settled

within the first part of December—therefore

call in time.

AUGUST MEYERS.

Ladoga, Sept. 27, 1860—11.

DR. JOHN H. TURNER,

A RIFORM PHYSICIAN.

OF the professional services to the

citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity.

He proposes to treat all forms of

disease, chronic and acute, & deal with

the use of poisons or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1860—11.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

Bacon, Salt,

Coffee.

For Sale by

J. A. STEVENSON.

Oct. 11, 1860.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practising Physician.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on

hand a supply of the best MEDICINES,

and all the modern and scientific

preparations, and will attend to all

cases of disease, chronic and acute, and

will also take charge of Negros suffering

from Chronic Diseases or requiring Surgical

treatment, and will attend to all

reasonable terms.

Jan. 18, 1861—11.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good

Hides at 12 1/2 cents per pound, and green

Hides at 6 1/2 cents per pound, for all















25. 10. 1

JACKSONVILLE

J. F. GRANT

Two Dollars

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